# Woman's Journal
## And Suffrage News

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## TERRE HAUTE FRAUDS EXPOSED BY WOMEN

### Mrs. S. C. Stimson, Who With Others Stayed at Redlight District Polls All Day Challenging Repeaters, Led Suffrage Bill, Which Legislature Played With

Investigation of the election frauds in Terre Haute, Ind., which for months has been stirring the country, was given a turn last week which made the satire complete.

The government presented as one of its chief witnesses the first of a number of women, a woman who went on election day into a precinct where men watchers did not dare to go, and who stayed there from 5.30 in the morning until after the polls closed, collecting evidence and challenging hundreds of fraudulent voters in a determination to have the political filth of Terre Haute cleaned up. What was not explained on the witness stand was that this woman, with the women of the State at her back, asked the members of the Indiana Legislature week after week to give her and the other women a limited form of suffrage. And the Indiana Legislature played with her bill, passing it in one house and insulting it in the other.

The woman was Mrs. Stella C. Stimson. She, who could not vote, told in detail how she had seen men repeat their votes on the same day in Terre Haute. On election morning she went into the "Bloody Sixth" ward, the red-light section, with a list of the men who were eligible to vote in precinct A. She stayed there all day, checking up the names of those who voted, and she testified to the following things, according to the Indiana Times: She saw Election Judge Thomas C. Smith look over her shoulder at her poll book and hand a name to a man outside the ropes, who forthwith went up and voted under that name. She heard a voter give his residence as a place where she realized so many men could not live, and when she objected he was pushed through into the voting place while the precinct boss, Jack Tierney, pushed the man challenger away. She saw another man who had been marked as already voting go through and vote over her protest. She saw "repeaters" who had changed their clothing come back and vote, and said that men were brought up to vote who did not know the names under which they were to vote. Jack Hines, one of the eighty-eight who have pleaded guilty, told her that the other precincts were "falling down," and that precinct A would have to poll a large vote.

"Did you see many vote a second time?" asked District Attorney Dailey.

"Oh, a great many," she replied She had kept records of repeating on her poll book, and she read a long list of names which were voted twice. She saw between 300 and 400 colored men vote in a precinct where but eighteen colored voters dwell.

"I told the Democratic poll bookholder there was much repeating, and he said: 'I don't see how you can tell—all colored fellows look alike.'"

Some colored men tried to vote

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## HENRY SYDNOR HARRISON

Author of "Queed" and "V. V.'s Eyes," Who Has Just Brought Out a Striking Novel of the Woman Movement, "Angela's Business."

## CHICAGO RUNS UP HUGE VOTING LIST

### More Women Than Men Registered Last Week—Total Surprises Politicians

More women than men registered in Chicago last week on the second registration day of the year, the last chance to register before the mayoralty election, April 6. The registration added 67,912 women and 55,223 men to the lists, a far larger number than had been expected by politicians. This makes a total of 286,624 women registered and 502,417 men — 789,041 combined. Chicago has more registered voters than any other city in the country.

In the majority of wards last week the women's registration was in excess of the men's. It was particularly heavy in some of the residence sections. Ward after ward showed gains that eclipsed the high-water mark of last March.

The Rhode Island House last week voted 58 to 32 against a resolution designed to abolish the property qualification for men voters. The House committee also reported adversely the bill to give presidential suffrage to women. The same forces that oppose votes for women seem to oppose the extension of democracy among men.

## LARGE MAJORITY WON IN MAINE

### Senate Votes 26 to 4, House 86 to 59—Two-Thirds Rule Prevents Submission

After passing the Maine Senate, 26 to 4, last week, the resolution for submitting a suffrage amendment this fall received a majority, but not the necessary two-thirds, in the House on March 23. The vote in the lower branch of the Legislature, according to a telegram received by The Woman's Journal from Miss Helen N. Bates, president of the State Suffrage Association, was 86 to 59. The Committee on Judiciary had reported favorably.

The responsibility for failing to pass the amendment falls largely in Maine upon the Democratic party, which for years has urged the right of the people of that State to settle great problems, especially the prohibition question. The four who voted against the suffrage amendment in the Senate were Democrats, and in the House 51 of the 76 voting Democrats stood against it. Eight Republicans in the House broke their party pledges and also voted "No."

President Hersey, an old friend of suffrage, made a strong speech for the amendment in the Senate, as did Senator Walker. In the House Representatives Lauren M. Sanborn, South Portland; Leonard A. Pierce, Houlton; George W. Thombs, Lincoln; Arthur C. Smith, Hampden, and B. R. Lawrence, Fairfield, spoke in favor. Opposition was expressed by Representatives Charles P. Connors, Bangor; James A. Connellan, Portland, and George S. McCarty, Lewiston.

## MISSOURI HOUSE PASSES MEASURE

### Amendment Cannot Go Further Because of Senate Action in Postponing House Bills

The Missouri House last week passed the suffrage amendment 88 to 40, but the action of the Senate in indefinitely postponing all House bills not acted upon prevents its passage by the present Legislature.

There were 2,020 bills introduced in the Legislature and only nine of them were ready for the governor's signature at the beginning of last week.

One of the bills, in which Missouri women are interested, to permit the appointment of policewomen, passed unanimously.

## WIFE'S EARNINGS GO TO HUSBAND

### New York Justice Makes Decision and Says "Nothing Extraordinary About It"

A decision was given last week by Justice Morschauser of the New York Supreme Court that, unless otherwise agreed, the earnings of a wife belong to her husband. Unless she serves notice that she intends to retain the earnings as her own, they go automatically to the man she has married.

"There is nothing extraordinary about it," the Justice is quoted as saying. "The law I followed has been stated many times. The services of the wife belong to the husband during marriage while they live together, and so do her earnings. There can be no legal doubt about that.

"She may engage in any business and, if it be the intention on her part to separate her earnings, she may do so, otherwise the husband is entitled to her earnings as well as her services. I cannot understand why there should be so much interest in this decision. It is an old matter and is quoted in a case in the Court of Appeals. I could refer to a number of cases which bear out my findings."

Only a few months ago a New York Supreme Court Justice also decided that money which a housekeeping wife saves from her housekeeping allowance and pays into a joint account in the names of herself and her husband belongs solely to the husband.

## MONTANA HASTENS TO PASS WOMEN'S BILLS

### New Voters Find that Measures They Had Striven For in Vain Now Go Through with Ease—Equal Guardianship Won

Montana's Legislature reacted immediately to the suffrage success of last fall. When the Legislature found out that the new women voters were in favor of a measure its passage at the present session became a settled matter.

An equal guardianship law which makes the mother co-equal with the father in the control of children; a child aid, or mother's pension law; an amendment to the probation officer law making it more effective; teachers' pensions; a library extension law, making it possible to give library facilities to remote ranches; and an anti-race track-betting law—these are some of the things done in Montana since women were enfranchised and before they even had a chance to vote, "and we are expecting even greater things when they come face to face with women at the ballot box," Mrs. Maggie Smith Hathaway writes the Woman's Journal.

An example of the moral effect of woman suffrage is seen in the equal guardianship law. The Montana Good Government Organization was not making any special fight; the politicians had agreed that it "should go through." Then suddenly it was reported by a committee as "indefinitely postponed." Members of the woman's lobby saw the chairman of the committee, who "didn't know that anyone was interested in the bill." It was promptly reconsidered and passed.

With the Child Aid or Mothers' Pension law it was the same. As soon as they learned that the Good Government Organization, which is the outgrowth of the Suffrage Association, was interested in a bill it at once became "one of the most popular measures of the session."

Mrs. Hathaway was a prominent worker in the Montana campaign. During the previous Montana Assembly she was a committee clerk, and this gave her a legislative knowledge which helped guide the women's bills through the legislative maze during the fourteenth session that has just closed.

"I was able to compare the attitude of certain politicians toward measures that meant as much to women and children in that session as in this," she says, "and truly was I amazed, yet delighted, more than once to hear men advocating measures that two years ago they would have turned down without giving them a second thought. I recall one man in particular who not only opposed but fought such measures two years ago who started out in this session to do likewise, and when one of our pet measures came up, moved that the enacting

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## NEW HAMPSHIRE HAS REAL ANTI

**Suffrage Bill Fails in House, but Debate Produces Doctor Dillingham**

The New Hampshire House last week refused to give women municipal suffrage by a vote of 121 to 230. The majority was 31 votes smaller than that two years ago. The galleries were packed, largely with suffragists, who came from all over the State.

The debate produced a somewhat rare specimen—Dr. Dillingham of Roxbury. Dr. Dillingham is opposed to suffrage, but he is logical in his opposition. Others may put women on a pedestal for worship, but not so the doctor. According to him, women as a class deceive their husbands, neglect their children, wear indecent clothes; and, in short, are a menace to society.

He declared that women are not the equals of men. Failure of men is attributable to the failure of their mothers. The type of women prominent in the suffrage movement is a bad one, he said. The women striving for suffrage are dissipated, gamble, neglect their families; their children are first brought up by nurses and then sent away to school. His 40 years of experience as a physician had demonstrated to him that women are unfit to vote. He had seen the evolution of women's clothes from crinoline, where their heads looked like a mouse on top of a big cheese, to the style of the present, where they are not half clothed. When they attempted to imitate men, they imitated their voices. More young men were ruined by married women than young women were by married men. In a word, unlike most anti-suffragists, he was honest with himself. Roxbury, the town which contributes him to the Legislature, boasts of 65 other inhabitants besides the doctor, and only sends a Representative once in ten years. When it does send one, it evidently wants to make a name for itself.

This speech of course drew forth some spirited replies. Speeches in favor of the bill were made by eleven members and against it by five. Wood of Portsmouth, Chase and Lyford of Concord made eloquent and convincing arguments for suffrage, while Clement of Warren, Sweatt of Webster and Hoyt of Sandwich gave valuable testimony from their own observation.

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One of the features of the legislative campaign in New Hampshire is that most of the men who are distinctly organization leaders in either party have either talked strongly for suffrage or refrained from speech.

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The Pennsylvania Women's Liberty Bell will be cast at Troy, N. Y., March 31. An officer of the foundry has written Mrs. Roessing, president of the State Association, that all the workmen there are firm believers in "votes for women."

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## IN MEMORIAM

In the death of Mrs. Antoinette Hunt of Boston this week at the age of 91, The Woman's Journal and the suffrage movement have lost one of its oldest and staunchest friends. Whenever Mrs. Hunt called at the office or sent a letter, it meant that she had some good work on foot for equal suffrage. Her daughter, Mrs. R. D. Evans, is an ardent and active suffragist.

## UNION WILL HOLD DAY CONFERENCE

**Important Meeting in New York to Draw Plans and Perfect Organization**

The Congressional Union will hold an important conference of its Advisory Council and other interested friends in New York on March 31. The purpose of this meeting is to plan the work during the next Congress with regard to the bill to be supported, to plan for hearings, and to plan a demonstration at the time of the opening of Congress. The establishing of an organization on behalf of the national suffrage amendment in the constituency of each member of Congress will also be discussed. It is hoped that when the 64th Congress assembles the Union will have a real working nucleus in support of the amendment in every Congressional District.

The Congressional Union now has so many branches in different parts of the country that it has thought it necessary to have some more definite form of organization than has hitherto existed, in order to link these branches to the national headquarters at Washington and give to each branch a responsible part in the Union's work. A draft of a constitution suggesting a form of organization, will be submitted to the Council for its consideration.

A luncheon will be held at 12.30 at the Peg Woffington Coffee House, 11 East 44th street. The two business meetings at 3 P. M. and 8 P. M. will take place at the home of Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, 477 Madison avenue. The chairman will be Mrs. John W. Brannan, and the speakers Mrs. Florence Kelley, Mrs. Donald R. Hooker, Mrs. William T. Colt, Mrs. Gilson Gardner, Mrs. William Kent, Mrs. Annie Porritt, Miss Lucy Burns and Miss Alice Paul.

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under white men's names, she said.

"How many times did you protest against colored repeaters?" asked Dailey.

"About 300 or 400 times," she replied.

She said she saw some men vote three or four times. More than half the votes were cast by repeaters, she said.

Mrs. Stimson is described by the Times as "a home body, a thorough housekeeper, a Christian worker, an energetic and effective temperance advocate."

"Mrs. Stimson is a type of the Indiana woman who ought to have the ballot and whose leadership in politics ought to be appreciated by men and women alike," says the Times.

She is not the only woman who dared to investigate political conditions in Terre Haute. In the very next precinct of the Sixth Ward was Mrs. Mary A. Bailey, who stood at the polls all day. She told of what the hired gunmen did to a man who was an election worker. "They kicked him in the chest while he was on the ground, with blood streaming from him," she said.

She also said guns and knives were flashed and repeaters voted over her protest and the protest of others.

Mrs. Mildred Hepley and Miss Dora Burr, sisters, were in precinct C at the polls. Miss Burr, who is a visiting nurse for the Y. W. C. A., testified that Sheriff Dennis Shea told them:

"You —— women will get good and tired of your jobs before night."

Yet these and other women, four hundred in all, were not to be intimidated. They stayed at the Terre Haute polls with the vision of a better day in their eyes. "Never in the history of the country," says the Philadelphia Public Ledger, "have the women arisen to fight a civic battle as they did in Terre Haute."

H. B. S.

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Queen Wilhelmina has personally subscribed $1,000,000 of Holland's war loan.

# MORE FROM JULIA LATHROP

## Famous Friend of Children Tells Why Women Are Needed at Polls

Miss Julia C. Lathrop, head of the Federal Children's Bureau, gave an interesting address in Boston a few days ago before the Jewish Council of Women and the State Federation's Committee on Social and Industrial Conditions. She outlined the history of the Children's Bureau, which was established to look into matters bearing upon the welfare of child life "among all classes of the American people." Miss Lathrop said: "There are no classes among children as to their needs. They all want about the same things." She emphasized the importance of birth registration. "It is the only way to keep children in school and from work as long as the law requires," she said. Miss Lathrop added:

"In New Zealand, where women have voted for twenty years, the infant death rate is the lowest in the world. They have a Society for the Preservation of the Health of Mothers and Children. It co-operates strongly with the government, and it has a great press department. They cut the death rate of Dunedin in two in five years. They have got it down to 38 per 1000.

"No mother at present living in a community, however good or wise she may be, can be perfectly sure of protection for her family unless the government protects all families against unclean milk, tainted water, impure food and the like dangers.

"It is said that woman's place is in her house; but you do let her out sometimes. There are cities in Massachusetts where women have left home and gone to spend the day in the factory because the father's wages were not enough to support the family. Statistics taken in England show that the women who stay at home and nurse their babies—seemingly the ideal thing—lose more babies than the mothers who work with their husbands in the factories, because the mothers who stay at home do not have food enough for themselves and their children. There is no nobler task than to see that American fathers get wages enough to support the wife and children.

"The Juvenile Court has perhaps done more than any other one agency to make us realize the importance of looking after mothers and children. There are now Juvenile Courts in 26 States, and through all of them goes the same sad procession of children suffering from ignorance, poverty, neglect and bad companionship. Three Juvenile Court judges, in Chicago, Kansas City and Denver, were so shocked by it that they secured the first widows' pension laws in the United States.

"It is now the accepted belief that no child ought to be separated from a good mother merely for poverty. It is cruel to mother and child, and wasteful to the community. But our laws on this subject are not very good. Read those of New Zealand and Denmark, and see how they provide for having the State add to what little the family has been able to save, and thus encourage thrift. Some of our laws make absolute destitution a prerequisite for receiving help.

"The Juvenile Court *per se* is not much more than a mirror. It shows the wastage of young life that is going on; but to serve these children effectively it must be done by some sort of State-wide system, whereby there may be probation officers everywhere—not merely in the cities—ready to take care of the children at the age of ebullition when they get into trouble and come to the Juvenile Court.

"The temptation is to get a law and then rest, and then get another law, instead of following up each law patiently to get proper enforcement, to get an adequate appropriation and to get the right personnel, free from politics, to administer it. We women are never weary in well-doing; but why are we so spasmodic in well-doing? It is because we have been credited with so much instinct, and no one has taught us to apply our intelligence or expected steady attention to the public welfare from us. That is why the humanitarian legislation that women have worked for has so largely been a failure. We ought to compel ourselves to vote, and then we shall have steady responsibility.

"You remember how Josiah Allen's wife was warned by her husband against the ballot and politics; but after women got the ballot on local issues he urged her to drive to the village with him on election day. She asked him whether he really wanted her to approach 'those awful polls.' Josiah assured her that it would not hurt her. 'And, besides,' he said, 'I want you to get some buttons to finish my coat.' He had changed his mind. It is good that men do change their minds sometimes. It is very feminine and nice. It makes us feel that men and women are alike 'under their skins.'

"The polls in Chicago are very different now from what they were before women voted. Once I was asked to be a watcher at one polling place. It was a little barber shop, and I was ordered to be there during certain hours. When I got there and explained my errand, the officer who was in charge told me to go along and come back after a certain time and he would tell me how the vote went. I meekly explained that the judge had said I must stay there. I told them not to stop smoking or anything else that they were doing. So I stayed; and I saw them bullying the Italians and bringing in the 'boss' of the Italians to tell them that if they didn't vote as he dictated they would be 'sent across the water,' as he said certain Italians had been last year (which was a pure invention of his); and I saw a candidate who had no business to be there helping to mark ballots himself. There were many other wrong things; and I jotted down the violations of law in a little green notebook. Now, since the passage of the suffrage bill, the polls are much improved.

"If we only keep up our consciousness and high courage, we women can help much more to bring social and industrial betterment when we have a vote.

"No kind of physical or moral contagion lives to itself alone; and it is our job to safeguard the young. We have taken for granted things which we had no business to take for granted. We have left mothers to struggle with ignorance and poverty and neglect in the most cruel way and with the worst results.

"When I look at our great schools of learning, I sometimes think that the next great advance will be an endeavor to see how all scientific knowledge can be brought to bear for the benefit of the household in the largest sense. When I was in college, we young women were matching our powers to secure book knowledge against those of men; and men's colleges were teaching small groups of men engineering, law, etc. We have never set up a great graduate school, with a big endowment, for the things which belong to women alone—to do research work, and study, and bring together everything which bears upon the welfare of mothers and children and the home.

"We should look at life, and at the life of our community, from a high and comprehensive standpoint. We should not leave the old undone, but should add to it. We should standardize child care, child development and children's relation to industry. A few great men in Europe were just making a beginning at this when the war broke out.

"The hope of humanity lies here. You all know a lovely picture by a great artist, which shows a father, mother and child going at night through the storm, and all the light that there is comes from the child's face. All the light for better things in the future comes from this young life, which it is ours to cherish and protect."

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clause be stricken out. A former ally who had been asked by the lobbyist to defend the measure arose and made one of the strongest pleas of the entire session. When he sat down the first man, having scented the backers of the bill, very gracefully said, 'I had no idea there was so much interest in this bill. I withdraw my motion.'"

More regulatory statutes were put on the books than at any previous session. One was a midnight closing law for saloons, and another will shortly eliminate "road houses."

Leaflets endorsing the equal guardianship bill and mothers' pension bill were circulated by the legislative committee of the Good Government Association. The committee is made up of Mrs. J. B. Ellis, Butte; Dean Mary Stewart, Missoula; Miss Kerr, Billings; Mrs. J. U. Sanders, Helena; Mrs. M. S. Hathaway, Stevensville; Dr. Maria M. Dean, Helena; Miss Belle Fligelman, Helena.

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St. Patrick's Day was celebrated by suffragists in both New York and Boston by adding suffrage sections to the parades.

# SUFFRAGE RECORD IN STATE LEGISLATURES

## Big Victories in Eight States Embracing East, South and West—Bills and Amendments Treated with Unprecedented Courtesy

Every Legislature that has met this year from Maine to Texas had to consider seriously the question of enfranchising the women of the State. The legislative situation in the 37 non-suffrage States, according to information gathered by The Women's Journal, is as follows:

MAINE — Amendment passed Senate 26 to 4, and received a majority vote of 86 to 59 in House, failing because of the two-thirds rule.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Bill for municipal suffrage failed, 121 to 230.

VERMONT—Bill for presidential and municipal suffrage passed Senate, 29 to 10; defeated in House, 129 to 100.

MASSACHUSETTS— Amendment passed Legislature for second consecutive time, 33 to 3; House vote, 196 to 33. Goes to voters, November, 1915.

RHODE ISLAND — Bill for presidential and municipal suffrage reported adversely by House Judiciary Committee.

CONNECTICUT—Hearings on amendment held before Committee on Constitutional Amendments. Must get majority only in House this year, and in 1917 a two-thirds majority of members voting in both House and Senate before going to voters.

NEW YORK — Amendment passed Legislature for second consecutive time. House vote, 114 to 0; Senate vote, 34 to 0. Goes to voters November, 1915.

NEW JERSEY — Amendment passed Legislature for third consecutive time. House vote, 58 to 0; Senate vote, 17 to 4. Goes to voters September, 1915.

PENNSLYVANIA — Amendment passed Legislature for second consecutive time. House vote, 130 to 71; Senate vote, 37 to 11. Goes to voters November, 1915.

DELAWARE — Amendment failed in House, 8 to 22, and in Senate, 6 to 11.

MARYLAND — Legislature not in session.

VIRGINIA—Legislature not in session.

WEST VIRGINIA — Amendment passed House, 76 to 8, and Senate, 28 to 1. Goes to voters in 1916.

OHIO — No suffrage measure presented.

INDIANA—Bill for presidential and municipal suffrage passed Senate, 37 to 3. House refused to bring it from committee, 53 to 41. Legislature closed.

ILLINOIS — Women already have presidential and municipal suffrage. State Suffrage Association working in Legislature for constitutional convention and amendment to constitution allowing more than one amendment to be submitted at once.

MICHIGAN—Bill for presidential suffrage considered unconstitutional.

WISCONSIN—Hearing held on three suffrage bills—full suffrage amendment, county suffrage referendum and presidential suffrage. Action not yet taken.

NORTH CAROLINA—Amendment failed in House, 39 to 68.

SOUTH CAROLINA—No action yet reported. Full suffrage amendment introduced, and one giving vote to white women.

GEORGIA—Suffrage measures to be presented in Legislature later in year.

FLORIDA—No action yet reported.

KENTUCKY — Legislature not in session.

TENNESSEE — Amendment passed House, 74 to 14, and Senate, 26 to 3. It must pass another Legislature before going to the voters.

ALABAMA — Amendment reported favorably by Senate Committee and unfavorably by House Committee. Will be pushed later in year.

MISSISSIPPI—Legislature not in session.

ARKANSAS — Amendment passed House, 51 to 18, and Senate, 23 to 12; is prevented from going to voters by law which says that only three amendments can be submitted at once.

LOUISIANA—Legislature not in session.

OKLAHOMA—Amendment indefinitely postponed in Senate, with Bickel amendment to put question entirely up to adult women, failing 17 to 20.

TEXAS—House Committee reported amendment favorably, 16 to 2, and House voted, 90 to 32, for amendment, which failed because a two-thirds majority of the entire House was necessary. The time for reconsideration has passed.

NEW MEXICO — Amendment referred to unfavorable committee.

MISSOURI — Amendment passed House, 88 to 40; but all House bills not previously acted upon by State have been indefinitely postponed.

IOWA — Amendment passed Legislature for second consecutive time. House vote, 84 to 19; Senate vote, 38 to 11. Goes to voters in 1916.

MINNESOTA — Amendment failed in Senate, 33 to 34.

NEBRASKA—Bill for municipal suffrage failed in House, 40 to 54.

SOUTH DAKOTA — Amendment passed House, 57 to 40, and Senate, 29 to 15. Goes to voters in 1916. Municipal suffrage bill passed House, 59 to 40, but failed in Senate, 18 to 24.

NORTH DAKOTA — Amendment, having passed 1913 Legislature, came up for second time. Passed Senate, 31 to 14, but was reconsidered and tabled, 21 to 26. Legislature closed.

If the columns of suffrage matter printed by the newspapers of New York State in special suffrage editions, issued during the last half of March, were piled end on end, they would make a column about as high as the Woolworth building set down on top of the Singer building, then topped by Trinity Church. Suffrage editions were published by two hundred papers, lined up for the cause by the district workers and the Press Department of the Empire State Campaign Committee. This gigantic suffrage sheet that was plastered over New York was made up of special editions varying from one page, in the little country weekly, to twenty pages in the edition put out by the Post-Standard of Syracuse.

# A WOMAN'S JOURNAL STORY

### By Agnes E. Ryan

A SHORT time ago The Woman's Journal corporation held a stockholders' meeting and much business was accomplished. The following directors were elected for one year: Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, president; Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Emma L. Blackwell, Miss Anne H. Martin, and Miss Agnes E. Ryan. It was reported that there were 294 shares of stock outstanding held by fifty-six individuals and twenty-three suffrage associations, State, national, or local.

A good part of the meeting was taken up with a presentation of the following tabulation of the business of The Woman's Journal during the past six years, and a discussion of it:

| Year | 1909 | 1910 | 1911 | 1912 | 1913 | 1914 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Income ... | $5,158 | $6,999 | $12,171 | $19,685 | $25,692 | $27,980 |
| Expense ... | 5,302 | 10,019 | 18,510 | 24,499 | 24,588 | 27,508 |
| Subscriptions | 3,552 | 4,437 | 7,922 | 12,616 | 14,945 | 15,816 |
| Sales ..... | 000 | 125 | 1,940 | 1,703 | 991 | 1,398 |
| Advertising | 393 | 406 | 877 | 1,579 | 1,655 | 1,795 |
| Gifts ..... | 1,117 | 801 | 929 | 3,049 | 2,736 | 5,252 |
| Stock ..... | 000 | 1,150 | 500 | 500 | 3,900 | 2,600 |
| Miscel. .... | 000 | 78 | 000 | 236 | 1,314 | 1,117 |

Some comment on this tabulation will be illuminating, I think. First, every suffragist in the country must feel gratified that the income of The Woman's Journal has increased from $5,158 in 1909 to $27,980 in 1914.

Second, the income shown above is income receivable, not income received. In other words, it is the amount which we earned, part of which was collected, added to the contributions.

The amount of money taken in on sales of single copies has grown from $125 in 1910 to as high as $1,940 in 1911. Then it dropped to $1,703, then to $991 and in 1914 it came up to $1,398. Think of it! Nearly $1,400 in five cent pieces!

The advertising has grown steadily, and the outlook for 1915, in spite of the war, is the best ever. We have the right person "on the job" at last—but that is another story.

The miscellaneous income has grown from nothing at all to more than a thousand dollars a year. We have been selling and renting our picture plates to other papers and have been doing a little literature publishing on the side.

The item, gifts, shows what kinds of friends The Woman Journal has and how they rally to the paper's support, making it possible for the paper to be a truly propaganda paper and, when necessary, to go "without money and without price" to help the campaign States, the weak States, or the weak leagues in any of the States.

The item, stock, is one of the most interesting in the list. It brings to my mind an honor roll which stretches from 1870 to the present time and which includes some of the most distinguished men and women of the time. It also includes twenty-three suffrage associations, of which I am especially proud.

So much by way of a little resumé of the past six years. It shows in what direction the Journal is moving. There is much more that might be said, much that the readers of The Woman's Journal would find interesting, much in which they could take just pride for, if the Journal has been to any degree successful, it is because practically every reader has done her utmost to increase its business and make it a better paper, because everyone has considered the Journal business her business.

We now come to the outlook for the future. In this connection I would like to fill a whole page. Publishing The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News has grown to be a big business with ever-increasing influence. For instance, these are the departments which have to be managed with such care to keep everything running smoothly—the editorial department, the circulation department, the subscription department, the advertising department, the bookkeeping department, the department for raising money, the order department, the stenographic department, the publicity department, the letter-writing and information department, the literature department.

Now with reference to the future there are two dates ahead which have meant much to the Journal of the past and which we wish to mean much to the Journal of 1915, this record year of opportunities. The dates are May 1 and August 13. The former will mark the sixtieth anniversary of the marriage of Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell. The latter will mark the ninety-seventh anniversary of Lucy Stone's birth.

This year, when the suffrage movement runs at flood tide, when as never before The Woman's Journal is known and used, read and quoted and praised by all leading suffragists from Maine to the Gulf, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, it seems fitting that we should all take count of our resources and become one huge and mighty organization to reach the high water mark of efficiency for winning equality and justice through the paper which Lucy Stone and Henry Blackwell founded nearly fifty years ago.

How shall we do this? I do not want to frighten anyone by the size of the undertaking I wish to propose. So I will say right here that the plan I am to propose is not hastily thought out and has not been decided upon without the advice of the best minds I could reach.

But the plan is nothing less than to ask the suffragists of each State in the union to join in a rapid-fire campaign to get one thousand new subscribers from each State by August 13, the plan to be well enough in hand by May 1 to insure its success.

We do not expect any suffragist to work unaided on this plan. We have a circulation manager in our office and he is there for the express purpose of making this plan and similar plans succeed. He will keep closely in touch with every active suffragists in every State each week. He will do nothing on this plan which I have not approved. He and I know how this plan can be carried to success and we want to hear from you and your friends.

Besides the benefit each State will reap from such a campaign and by having one thousand extra Journals circulating among its population, we make a double offer as follows:

1. Thirty per cent. on every dollar, or $300 on the whole 1,000.

2. A Headquarter's Campaign Outfit.

We have decided to furnish each State with a Headquarter's Campaign Outfit because of what we see from our correspondence is most needed in each State in the way of equipment. The Headquarter's Campaign Outfit is a story in itself. It will be told in a later edition.

Mme. Rosika Schwimmer has addressed a series of great peace meetings and suffrage meetings in Massachusetts during the past ten days. Much enthusiasm was shown, and Madam Schwimmer says her reception has convinced her of the untruth of all the reports that Massachusetts people are cold. She will sail for Europe early in April on the "peace ship," but she says the newspaper report that several hundred American women will accompany her on a peace embassy is an instance of irresponsible journalism. There is no reason to suppose that there will be so many.

## "WOMANLY WOMAN."

"Angela's Business" is a novel as full of satisfaction for a suffragist as an egg is full of meat. One closes it with a sigh that it is so soon finished; one chuckles with delight all through the book, and passes it on to one's best friend with a twinkle of merriment, whether the friend be a downright suffragist or wavering "anti."

The author and publisher might not thank one for calling it a first-class suffrage propaganda novel; but such it is, and if Mr. Harrison did not wish it so labelled he should have given a less sympathetic picture of Mary Wing, and he should have chosen a far different type for his Angela.

One is tempted to tell the story, quoting many choice bits; but it would be a pity to give the plot and spoil the story for the thousands who will read it for summer pastime. It is a pleasure to think of its spicyness and know how this new novel by the author of "Queed" and of "V. V's Eyes" will drive home its conclusions on the "Womanly Woman." A. E. R.

# THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

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Business Manager, Agnes E. Ryan.


## SUFFRAGE AND PURITY

The strong antagonism of the vicious interests toward equal suffrage is notorious. Have they solid reason to fear it?

Let it be freely granted that neither equal suffrage nor any other single good measure can put a speedy end to the social evil. But vicious conditions can be encouraged or discouraged by law, and by its more or less honest enforcement. What has woman suffrage actually done along this line?

One of its finest achievements has been the passage of the red-light injunction and abatement law in California. This is considered by social experts the most effective legislation yet devised for dealing with the problem.

Instead of continually arresting and fining women of bad character, which has always proved fruitless, it puts the penalty upon the owner of the building which is used for improper purposes, and makes it unprofitable to rent property for such uses.

The law was bitterly fought by all the traders in vice. Under the California constitution, a law that has passed the Legislature may have its operation held up until a popular referendum can be taken upon it, if this is demanded by a petition of a certain size. The vicious interests secured such a petition. It is significant that only six per cent. of the names signed to it were those of women. The question was put to popular vote, and the popular vote sustained the red-light injunction and abatement law. Both the friends and the enemies of the law attribute this result to the women.

It is especially noteworthy that this advanced moral legislation should have been adopted in such a State as California, a gay and easy-going commonwealth where men largely outnumber women, and where the standards set in the early days by a roving bachelor population still linger.

In addition, since women in California got the ballot, a stringent white-slave law has been passed, the penalty for rape has been raised, the father as well as the mother of an illegitimate child has been made legally liable for its support and education, and a health certificate is required of the bridegroom before a marriage license can be issued.

A. S. B.

## THE CASE OF JUDGE WELLER

There has been a change also in the spirit in which the law is administered. The College Equal Suffrage League of California, in a published statement, declares that offences against women and against good morals are much more generally followed up and punished now than they used to be before women voted. One striking case illustrates the change.

Judge Weller of San Francisco had become notorious for letting off this class of culprits with a light punishment or none. Finally, in a particularly bad case of criminal assault, he lowered the bail (which had been set fairly high by another magistrate) to a point that enabled the offender to forfeit his bail and flee the State. The women then started a petition for Weller's recall, and by the aid of their votes he was removed from office. The result was a bracing up of the administration of justice in all the police courts of San Francisco.

A. S. B.

## SOME FURTHER RESULTS

Woman suffrage has led to the adoption of the red-light injunction and abatement law likewise in Oregon and Washington, two other Pacific coast States where many of the same conditions prevail as in California. Since women got the ballot, Washington has established a State school for delinquent girls, and abolished the old legal requirement that no one should be convicted of rape, seduction, etc., without "corroborative evidence." Oregon has made it a felony for any man to live on a prostitute's earnings, and requires a health certificate from the bridegroom before issuing a marriage license.

Gov. Capper of Kansas says that ever since 1887, when women were given municipal suffrage, they have helped in large numbers of cities to elect municipal officers who would honestly enforce the ordinances against the social evil. Since women got the full ballot in 1912, Kansas has passed a strong white slave law, and provided a penalty for the manufacture and sale of objectionable post cards.

Idaho has disfranchised inmates, keepers and frequenters of houses of ill fame, has passed a strong white slave law, requires a report of infants with sore eyes, and has passed laws against bigamy, adultery and polygamy.

Colorado has made it a felony to take indecent liberties with children; forbids advertising remedies for sexual diseases except in medical journals; provides for the punishment of keepers of disorderly houses, and makes it a felony for a man to solicit for a prostitute or to live on her earnings.

Utah has made indecent assault on children under fourteen a felony; regulates employment offices and provides a penalty for sending women to improper places; requires report of birth of a child with sore eyes, also registration and report of all cases of venereal disease, but without the name of the patient, and has empowered cities and towns to suppress disorderly houses.

Wyoming has raised the age of protection for girls to 18 (nearly all the suffrage States have done this); has passed a white slave law, requires the father of an illegitimate child to support it, forbids keeping of disorderly houses and provides for removal of minors from parents if under vicious influences.

Since women got the ballot, every suffrage State has strengthened its legislation against the social evil, and has passed additional laws aiming to give women and girls more protection than they had before enjoyed. The enfranchised States have also passed a noteworthy amount of legislation designed to promote social welfare by playgrounds, improved working conditions, etc., all of which tend indirectly to aid better morals. The wisest experts are more and more coming to the conclusion that the social evil can be attacked with better success by education and by improved living conditions than by coercion and punishment.

A. S. B.

## THE LESSON OF SEATTLE

One of the most conspicuous instances where woman suffrage has struck a direct and effective blow at the social evil was in Seattle. Before women got the ballot, Hiram Gill ran for mayor, on an open-town platform. He appointed a chief of police under whom vice waxed so amazingly flagrant that Seattle became a byword throughout the whole country. A petition for Gill's recall was started, but failed to get the necessary number of names. Then women were given suffrage. The women filled out the petition; Gill was recalled, and his chief of police was sent to prison. Gill and all his friends attributed his recall to the women voters.

Seattle was immediately cleaned up, and remained clean for years. Then came a year when there were ten candidates for mayor at the primary election, eight of them standing for good government. The good government vote was split up among the eight. Consequently, the two men who came out highest at the primaries were the two others, Gill and Trenholm. The choice was thus narrowed down to these two. The majority of the people did not want Gill; the vote at the primary had proved that. But most of them considered Trenholm even more objectionable. They looked upon him as representing the great predatory corporations, from which Seattle had suffered much in the past, and some of which had contributed heavily to Trenholm's campaign fund. Gill declared himself convinced that his former open-town policy had been a mistake, and promised, if elected, to enforce the laws against gambling and vice. Trenholm refused to say whether he would enforce them or not. The organ of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, although it was opposed to Gill, predicted that if Trenholm were elected gambling houses and brothels would be allowed to operate, on payment of a license under the name of a fine.

Under these unusual circumstances, men and women who had fought Gill with might and main in the past turned around and worked for his election as the lesser evil. He was elected, and his first official act was to appoint as chief of police a leading champion of law and order, the man whom the Ministerial Alliance had supported at the primaries for mayor. Gill's second administration has been a marked contrast to his first. His change of platform and of policy shows what woman suffrage can do toward teaching better behavior even to an undesirable type of politician.

A. S. B.

## AGAIN WOMEN DID IT

Another conspicuous instance where women voters did an effective piece of work for social purity was in cleaning up the notorious "stockade" of Salt Lake City. Edward Lewis Theiss described the incident in the Pictorial Review of June, 1913. He says of the "stockade," the centre of the city's commercialized vice: "This sinkhole of iniquity was engulfing the flower of the youth of Utah, for girls as well as boys frequented it. The government of the city allowed the place to run undisturbed. It was a stench in the nostrils of the whole community. Perhaps nothing else could have appealed so to their common womanhood as did this situation to the feminine voters of Salt Lake City. Irrespective of party or religion, they banded themselves together to close the stockade. They held public indignation meetings in all parts of the city. Then a committee of women served notice on the mayor that the stockade must close. It shut its doors that very night. Soon afterwards it was torn down. For this piece of work the women voters of Salt Lake City can rightly take full credit."

Mr. Theiss was assured in Salt Lake City that "the women's mere protest, unsupported by the ballot, could never have ended this abomination that was proving a goldmine to so many influential men."

After Illinois women were given the ballot the segregated district of Chicago was closed, and a large number of policewomen were appointed to look after the safety of young girls at the public dances—a measure which Jane Addams said the women had been seeking in vain for years, and which promptly followed the granting of the ballot.

A. S. B.

## IT RAISES THE STANDARD

A larger proportion of women than of men disapprove strongly of commercialized vice, and are earnestly desirous to do away with it as far as possible. The addition to the electorate of a body of citizens holding this attitude is bound to have a wholesome effect.

In addition, woman suffrage raises the standard of character among candidates for office. All parties find themselves obliged to nominate fairly decent men, because the other sort cannot command the women's vote. This is conceded even by Mr. A. Lawrence Lewis of Colorado, one of the very few respectable men in the enfranchised States who have ever written anything against equal suffrage. In his article in The Outlook of Jan. 27, 1906, which the anti-suffragists have reprinted as a tract, Mr. Lewis says:

"A very noteworthy change wrought by woman's suffrage has been the raising of the requirements as to moral character, judged solely by their private lives, of men elected, especially to offices in our cities. Since the extension of the franchise to women, political parties have learned the inadvisability of nominating drunkards, notorious libertines, gamblers, retail liquor dealers and men who engage in similar discredited occupations, because the women almost always vote them down."

Testimony might be multiplied, but enough has been given to show that equal suffrage is a force on the side of righteousness. It has not been strong enough to annihilate the social evil, and it has not always been able to triumph over adverse conditions, but it has amply justified the fear and hatred which the vicious interests everywhere manifest toward it.

A. S. B.

Delegates to the Mississippi Valley Suffrage Conference in Indianapolis found the papers filled with reports of ballot frauds in Terre Haute, where the mayor and the other leading city officials appear to have conspired to steal an election. Over a hundred men are under indictment, and 88 have pleaded guilty—more, by far, than the entire number of women convicted of election frauds in all the suffrage States put together, since women first began voting in Wyoming 46 years ago. No one argues from this that all men are unfit to vote, and it would be most unfair to do so; yet when two or three women in rare cases sell their votes, it is trumpeted all over the country, and made the text for a whole flock of anti-suffrage editorials.

For half a century I have been an unqualified believer in the justice and expediency of equal suffrage, and I have absolute confidence that its adoption is but a natural incident in a beneficent social evolution. Our civilization can never be consistent and complete without it. The whole theory of our free institutions requires it, and the moral welfare of the people demands it. The argument in support of it is logical and unanswerable. The opposition to it is inspired by traditional prejudice, and aided by thoughtless indifference. It will never degrade or dishonor the home, but will instil the spirit of the home into the methods of government.—Chief Justice William Penn Whitehouse of Maine.

The material in this week's Woman's Journal on the ballot and social purity will be published soon as a leaflet. It may be ordered from this office.

# SUFFRAGE WORK IN THE STATES

## A Compilation of Recent Events in the Movement for Women's Enfranchisement Throughout the Union

**The time has come when, in order that all women in this country may be politically free, they must be in close touch with one another. More than ever before, the women of each State must know the suffrage situation, not only in their own State, but also in every other State in the Union.**

**These pages of State news are presented as a clearing house for the suffragists of the whole country. Every State will be represented. The readers of The Woman's Journal are invited to send reports and clippings of all suffrage activity in their community; for in order to make this department valuable, a large amount of material from which to choose is needed. Criticism and corrections are invited.**

**Let us watch the work being done in each State in order that we may relate it to our own and to the whole movement.**

### MONTANA

A bitter fight against the reopening of the red light district, which was closed in Billings in February, 1914, will be made by the newly enfranchised women voters, and as a preliminary 18 municipal candidates were addressed by the Good Government League in a set of questions, the last of which read: "Do you believe in segregated vice?"

Of the 14 replies received by the women all but two declared against a restricted district. Two candidates for mayor failed to answer at all, and in a report to the league read by its president these candidates were declared to be openly in favor of reopening the district. In the naming of election officials two women will serve with every three men as judges and clerks. It is said women workers will actively canvass against those who favor segregation.

### MISSOURI

The date has now been fixed for the State convention of the Missouri Equal Suffrage Association. It will be held in St. Joseph, May 7 and 8.

Mrs. Alice Curtice Moyer continues her tour of the State holding three-day sessions of a suffrage school as she goes. This week she held one in Columbia, under the auspices of the University Girls' Suffrage League.

One of the first autographs in the guest book of the Political Equality League of Kansas City after it had opened headquarters was that of Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale. Mrs. Hale gave a suffrage talk before the Men's City Club.

### KENTUCKY

Because the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction is a constitutional office Kentucky women will not be able to help select candidates for that office in the August primaries, according to a decision just reached by Charles H. Morris, assistant attorney general. Only in cases where school trustees are to be selected will Kentucky women be entitled to a primary vote.

The Louisville Woman Suffrage Association held its annual meeting last week and elected the following officers: President, Mrs. Herbert Mengel; vice-presidents, Mrs. S. C. Henning, Mrs. Patty B. Semple, Mrs. John B. Castleman, Mrs. Mason Maury, Mrs. John D. White, Miss Lena Price, Mrs. Maxwell Savage; recording secretary, Mrs. George Miller; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Samuel Castleman; treasurer, Miss Emma Woerner; auditor, Mrs. Marshall Bullitt.

A memorial service in honor of Mrs. Susan Look Avery, founder of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association, was held.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will speak in Louisville April 6.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

Previous to the vote last week in the House, Mrs. Winston Churchill of Cornish, Miss Martha S. Kimball of Portsmouth, president of the State E. S. A., Mrs. Ben S. Webb of Lisbon, Miss Anna E. Stevens of Hooksett, Mrs. H. A. Warren and Miss Frances M. Abbott of Concord distributed jonquils and copies of the Manchester Union, containing a favorable suffrage editorial, at the State House.

The day after the vote the Manchester Union said: "It may easily be possible that the Republican members of the Legislature who, yesterday, voted against woman suffrage will be called upon next election to support a platform declaring for this principle."

The Nashua Telegraph of March 18 contains an able paper by Delia Pierce Fiske on Tax-paying Women in that city. Miss Fiske has made an extended investigation and finds that of 1270 women tax-payers 188 pay $48,000 into the city treasury. One woman pays $1,603.80. This does not include the taxes from undivided estates, which are largely held by women, nor the taxes paid by women stockholders in corporations.

### COLORADO

At a meeting of the Colorado Equal Suffrage Association held this month the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Dora Phelps Buell; vice-presidents, Mrs. Kate Russell, Mrs. Honore McPherson; recording secretary, Mrs. Marie Deiker; assistant, Miss Louise Mellen; corresponding secretary, Dr. M. Jean Gale; assistant, Mrs. Frances Teller; treasurer, Mrs. Hattie Howard; auditor, Dr. Elizabeth Cassidy.

The board of directors are as follows: Mrs. Richard Campbell, Miss Katherine Craig, Mrs. M. Conway, Mrs. W. A. Cooper, Mrs. Frances Teller, Mrs. Louise Tyler, Dr. Minnie C. T. Love, Mrs. Stuart Walling, Mrs. Nora Wright, Mrs. Elizabeth Furgerson, Mrs. Eliza Thompson, Mrs. Ann Scott. Mrs. Helen T. Miller was elected delegate to the National Executive Committee, Mrs. Frances Belford to the National Convention and Mrs. Cora R. Davidson to the State Federation.

### ILLINOIS

A program of "Crime, Punishment and Prevention," given by the Chicago Political Equality League, has proved one of great interest, not only to the members, but to a great many outside the League, as shown by the large number of visitors at each program. On March 27 the fourth and last program will be given in the Florentine Room of the Congress Hotel at 2 o'clock. Mr. Samuel F. Thrasher, Mr. Henry M. Rathbone, Mrs. Laura E. Fisher, and the Hon. Seymour Stedman, Socialist candidate for mayor, will speak.

### PENNSYLVANIA

An analysis of the vote in the Senate last week, which was the last step in submission of the amendment, shows that 28 Republicans voted for the resolution, eight against it, and one was absent. Of the Democrats, eight voted for it, three against it, and one was absent. The lone Washington Party member cast his vote for it.

Senators Vare and Crow, the Republican party leaders, spoke in favor of the resolution, and urged their fellow Senators to redeem party pledges and vote for it. Only two speeches were made against it, and both were exceedingly mild compared to the vituperative attacks launched against the amendment when it came up in the Senate two years ago. At that time it secured a majority of only one vote—and that, only after the Lieutenant-Governor had twice been compelled to break a deadlock with his vote.

Both the suffragists and antis were well represented in the Senate Chamber when the final vote was taken, although the former were in the majority. Lieutenant-Governor McClain wore a yellow jonquil in his coat lapel and a number of the Senators also sported "suffrage boutonieres." The announcement of the vote was greeted with hearty applause both from the suffragists and their friends on the floor. Senator Vare led the "official" applause. Outside of that, however, there was no demonstration.

The amendment was certified to the Secretary of the Commonwealth March 17 by the presiding officers of the two houses and is now in shape to be advertised for three months prior to the election as required by law.

Under the leadership of Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, president of the State Association, the suffragists of Pennsylvania are now working with renewed zeal to repeat their legislative victories at the polls. Their campaign, as planned, will not only be constructive and educational, but picturesque, as well.

### INDIANA

Indiana suffragists have gotten out two very creditable suffrage editions recently. The Equal Suffrage Association of Logansport issued a suffrage edition on March 13 in connection with the Pharos-Republican. Suffragists in Lafayette also issued an edition for the Lafayette Courier.

### OHIO

The third congressional district conference of the Ohio W. S. A. at Dayton recently passed resolutions asking the co-operation of all women interested in peace and justice that a righteous public opinion may render impossible a repetition of the acts against womanhood reported from the scene of the European war.

### TEXAS

March 17 was the last day the suffrage resolution could come up in the House for reconsideration, and as there were 29 absentees any favorable action would have been impossible. Only once since the vote of 90 to 32 has there been a sufficient number of suffrage members present to give the 94 votes required, and at that time it was impossible to get the resolution before the House.

Miss Annette Finnegan, president of the State Association, has conducted an admirable campaign, and Mr. Burmeister, who had charge of the resolution in the House, has shown unremitting solicitude for the welfare of suffrage. Only the necessity for securing two-thirds of all the members, whether present or absent, has prevented the passage of the amendment.

### CALIFORNIA

Mrs. T. F. Spencer, who has been called the "Mother of Woman Suffrage in California," died recently in Susanville. Mrs. Spencer organized the first suffrage club in Lassen County, and was elected vice-president of the State Association.

Mrs. Spencer became noted all over the coast for her efforts to secure the ballot for women, lecturing in all the important cities of California, Oregon and many parts of Michigan. In recognition of her valuable services in California and adjoining States, she was made an honorary member of the National American Woman Suffrage Association. More fortunate than many of the pioneers in the work of progressive legislation, Mrs. Spencer lived to see fruition of her labors in California, and rejoice that even the national Legislature had been brought to give the matter of equal suffrage earnest consideration. One of her daughters is the wife of Congressman Raker of California.

Over-ruling demurrers filed by the defendant's attorney, Mrs. Miriam E. Raines, San Diego County's first woman justice of the peace, on March 17 heard the first case since her recent election.

An enterprising sightseeing company ran excursions from San Diego filled with visitors to the Panama-California exposition anxious to see the latest brand of western justice. Seven women and five men were on the jury.

### MINNESOTA

"That all women do not wish to vote is not a reason for withholding it from those who do," wrote Mrs. Andreas Ueland in a recent letter to the Minneapolis Journal. "Voting is not compulsory. Not more than 50 per cent. of the men of Minneapolis voted at the last election. No reform has waited until all or a majority were in favor. Not all of the inhabitants of the 13 colonies were in favor of resisting England, or of adopting the Declaration of Independence."

### NEW YORK

CANVASSING and PUBLICITY are the watchwords of the New York campaign. Leaders throughout the State feel that on these two features of the work will depend ultimate victory. For many years past a foundation of educational propaganda has steadily been prepared. It now rests for a more vigorous publicity to bring the Votes for Women question to the foreground of popular attention, but the paramount work which is now being carried on by the thousands of practical, active workers is the house-to-house canvass of the individual voter. In every election district lists are procured of registered voters, and these names and addresses are parcelled out to women who, in pairs, visit men and secure their pledges to vote for the amendment on Nov. 2.

It is important that canvassing be done in April and May, especially in the higher class residence sections, before people go away for the the summer, so that the last weeks of the campaign may be devoted to more dynamic methods.

Women's votes elected Mrs. Timothy C. Allen as school trustee in Bronxville, N. Y., last week.

The women charged that politics was behind the refusal of one of the parties to support her and they raised the issue of sex equality. It required the vote of nearly every woman in the village to win, as of the 219 votes cast for Mrs. Allen, 200 were cast by the suffragists. Her opponent, Daniel M. Hopping, Republican, received 161. Mrs. Allen ran on the citizen's ticket.

Soon the billboards and the score cards of the important ball fields in the State will blazon forth with suffrage arguments, which will be varied from time to time. Miss Ethel S. Peyser, press chairman of the Women's Political Union, is in the process of arranging this scheme for reaching the enormous baseball crowds through the coming season. Thus, in the course of the summer, practically hundreds of thousands of voters will be reached.

The New York County Woman Suffrage Association, Inc., has launched its new season auspiciously. The Empire State League, Mrs. Frank I. Cohen, president, gave a reception to the presidents and members of the Leagues, comprising the County Association, in honor of its newly-elected president, Mrs. Nellie B. Van Slingerland, and to meet Mrs. Jean H. Norris, its new honorary president. An interesting program was given.

### UTAH

Utah may be prevented from becoming a Prohibition State. Governor Spry vetoed the bill last week, and it is not yet certain whether the Legislature will again pass it over his veto. The Governor has, however, signed a bill which is expected to add to the already large dry territory of the State. Every county but one is dry.

## MASSACHUSETTS

Mite boxes which were sent out over the State some two months ago at the suggestion of Mrs. Oakes Ames under the direction of Mrs. Julia Buffum to raise funds for the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association were opened at a tea last week at the rooms of the New England Women's Club. A total of $248 was found to have been raised. Mrs. Ames presided at the tea and there was speaking by Mrs. Teresa A. Crowley, Mrs. Maud Wood Park, Mrs. Wenona O. Pinkham and Mrs. Ames, while Mrs. Benjamin F. Pitman gave a suffrage monologue and Miss Charlotte Jones sang.

Former Congressman Samuel L. Powers and Attorney James H. Vahey will address a mass meeting in Haverhill on Tuesday evening, March 30.

The Massachusetts suffragists united with their voting sisters across the continent in California Saturday last in an observance of Orange Day. Some 4000 oranges were distributed by a hundred or more suffragists in the hospitals and institutions of Greater Boston under the general direction of Mrs. Ida H. Hebbard, bringing much good cheer and happiness to invalids and unfortunates, especially children.

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Mrs. Henry E. Russell, treasurer of the Equal Franchise Committee, has received a letter from the Duchess of Marlborough thanking her for the funds recently raised by the committee for the Women's Emergency Corps. "I should like very much to express the deep indebtedness we feel to you and our fellow workers in America for the generous way in which they have come forward to help us in our endeavor to cope with one of the most serious problems which has arisen out of the national crisis," wrote the Duchess.

## VERMONT

The State Equal Suffrage Association is working out a new plan of organization.

Each county in the State is to be organized under county superintendents, members to be enrolled for the fee of 25 cents. Each county will be called The ——— County Equal Franchise League, and from the money collected by the County Superintendents, 10 cents for each name goes to the State Association, thereby linking each county league with the Association. The remaining 15 cents per person will be used by the superintendents for postage, literature, stationery, etc. In this way each county league will be a part of the State Association, and will also be self-supporting. "Though this method has been started only since the first of the year," says Elizabeth Grinnell Van Patten, "we have met with surprising results, showing clearly that there are many women in the State who are suffragists, but who, alas, are 'waiting to be asked' to be a part of this great movement."

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The Vermont Legislature Monday passed an act providing for eugenic marriages. A fine of $500 is fixed for any person who weds without fulfilling the requirements of the law, which is aimed to prevent the marriages of those pronounced physically or mentally unfit.

## GEORGIA

"If I should be convinced that the majority of the white women of Georgia want the ballot and a bill should be passed by the Legislature submitting this question to the women of Georgia while I am Governor, I will sign it willingly and gladly," said Nat E. Harris, Governor-elect of Georgia, in an address at the Bessie Tift College at Forsyth, Ga., on March 17.

## WISCONSIN

The joint hearing before the Committees on State Affairs of the Wisconsin Senate and Assembly was held at the capitol March 18. Among the suffrage speakers were Mrs. Henry M. Youmans, president of the State Association; Mrs. Ben Hooper, Mrs. Rex McCreery, and Mrs. Joseph Jastrow.

Mrs. Youmans, in a carefully prepared brief, "The Case for Woman Suffrage," brought out among other interesting facts that there are 162,608 women and girls over ten years of age who are engaged in gainful occupations. The percentage of working women in Wisconsin is increasing much faster than the population. "Are not mature women workers fairly entitled to a voice in shaping the conditions under which they work?" asked Mrs. Youmans.

## FLORIDA

The Auditorium in Miami was packed with an enthusiastic audience, writes a Florida correspondent, when Dr. Anna H. Shaw spoke there on March 16. 'Hundreds were turned away. Many people of advanced years, men of culture and travel, said it was one of the finest lectures they ever heard. Not the most sceptical could withstand the torrent of logic."

The same day the Rev. Mary A. Safford of Orlando, the State president, addressed an audience of women, with a sprinkling of men, in the White Temple Church; 175 attended the suffrage supper served in the dining room of the White Temple that evening. A large collection was taken which will help with the State work.

A Men's League and a Suffrage Club were organized at Cocoanut Grove.

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The recent annual convention of the State Federation of Labor at Sanford passed extended resolutions not only endorsing suffrage but pledging the organization and members to work for it. Mrs. Roselle C. Cooley, president of the Florida Equal Franchise League, addressed the convention, and a rising vote of thanks for her able speech was made.

Mrs. Cooley was informed by the chair that all good trade unionists favor equal suffrage, it being the fourteenth article in the declaration of principles of the American labor movement.

Representative Forest Lake, who has never endorsed suffrage, pledged himself at the convention to help in any bill introduced by the Federation.

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"We pledge ourselves to offer to the women of all nations our loyal support in their efforts to destroy war," is the message that the Woman's Political Union of Victoria, Australia, sends to womankind all over the world.

## NEW JERSEY

Several New York newspapers spoke of apathy on the part of women voters at the recent school elections; but Agnes Crowell of Mendham points out in the New York Times that women cannot vote for school board members in that State. Women are eligible, and in rural communities only, to vote on school appropriations, and nothing else.

"That is the extent of women's votes in New Jersey," she says. "The lack of interest displayed by male voters on the rural school question has received no comment, and yet in the borough where my vote is cast it is frequently necessary to send out a special request to get a sufficient attendance to insure a legal meeting."

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The Legislature at Trenton this session has passed a bill giving married women separate property rights in their personal paraphernalia. The married women of New Jersey are to be congratulated on at last having the full possession of their wearing apparel conferred upon them.

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Ten speeches free of charge is the generous contribution to the New Jersey campaign made by U. S. Senator Moses E. Clapp of Minnesota. This gift was made to the Women's Political Union of New Jersey, through its executive secretary, Mrs. M. J. Reynolds, the day after the Union's big mass meeting at the New Auditorium.

The complete route has been arranged as follows: March 26, Blairstown; March 27, Belvidere; March 28, Phillipsburg; March 29, South Orange; March 30, Irvingtown Hall; March 31, Keyport; April 8, Passaic; April 9, Bloomfield Republican Club; April 10, Flemington Court House; April 11, Roseville Methodist church, Newark.

## CONNECTICUT

There will be no organized summer campaigns in Connecticut this year, as there have been for four or five years previously. In the western part of the State active suffragists are intensely interested in the campaign in New York. They are throwing all their energies into the work of helping their neighbors to win the vote next November. In the northern part of Connecticut there is an equal interest in the Massachusetts campaign, and it is the feeling of the Executive Board of the State Association that while the leagues should be encouraged in every way to continue their active work, all the women who can leave their homes for campaign work would do well to spend their energies in the States where the popular vote is imminent. The effect on Connecticut of a victory in New York or Massachusetts or both would be infinitely greater than the effect of any amount of campaigning within the State. Hence even from the point of view of Connecticut's own interest, it would seem wiser to slacken work a little in Connecticut, if, by doing so, aid can be given to the campaigns over the border.

## NORTH DAKOTA

The first public debate ever held in the Oak Mound School in Clay County took place recently when the question: "Resolved, that woman's suffrage is beneficial," was argued. The affirmative won.

## WEST VIRGINIA

The State conference and meeting of the executive committee will be held at Fairmont, April 9 and 10. The first day will be devoted to informal discussion followed by a banquet in the evening, at which short speeches by leading men and women of the State will be made. The next day meetings of the executive committee will be held, to which every county is urged to send a representative.

Mrs. Mary Craigie, chairman of church work for the N. A. W. S. A., is expected to visit West Virginia April 5. She will speak in Parkersburg on that date before the Woman's Club, after which she will visit the principal towns and cities of the State.

Wheeling is expecting John Cowper Powys, the distinguished English lecturer, to give an address there on April 1 on "America, the Hope of the Future."

## KANSAS

The women of Colony, Kan., a small town in Anderson County, have put a full ticket into the field for city offices. Mrs. W. E. Payton, one of the editors of the Colony Free Press, is the candidate for Mayor.

"No one need entertain any fear as to what will happen if the women's ticket is elected in Colony. All we shall endeavor to do is to accomplish the things that the men have left undone for these many years—things that we mothers feel are of vital importance to families and children," says Mrs. O. C. Meyers, candidate for member of the City Council.

"I don't know whether the women can run the town or not," said Nate Paul, County Commissioner of Anderson County, "but they can't do worse than the men have done."

The women are making an active campaign. They plan to close with a monster rally at which Mrs. Arthur Capper, Mrs. W. Y. Morgan and Mrs. Margaret Hill McCarter will be asked to speak.

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The women of the Federated Clubs of Parsons, Kan., have started a campaign for the election of candidates at the coming city election who will put into effect measures the women have endorsed. There are a half dozen candidates for mayor and about twenty for commissioners. The women will demand that candidates commit themselves plainly. An increased tax levy for the public library, co-operation by the city government in a plan to clean and beautify the city, and new markers for the streets are some of the things the women want.

### A LONG FIT.

The editor of the Wilmington (Del.) Journal does not lack wit. He felt his common sense outraged the other day by the assertion of an anti-suffrage correspondent that the equal rights movement was a mere manifestation of hysteria. In reply, the editor points out that Wyoming gave women the ballot in 1869, Colorado in 1893, Idaho and Utah in 1896, Washington in 1910, California in 1911, Kansas, Arizona and Oregon in 1912, Illinois and Alaska in 1913, Montana and Nevada in 1914. The winning of all these States for equal suffrage, he says, "represents a fight extending from 1869 to 1914, or a period of forty-five years. That is a long time for a spasm of hysteria to last, especially when it fails to show one single lapse during that entire time."

## NORTH CAROLINA

Former Governor Robert B. Glenn of North Carolina is a convert to woman suffrage. A visit to California completely changed his views. He saw so much benefit in California through extending the franchise to women that he was compelled to revise his opinion on the subject.

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The Chapel Hill League has decided to concentrate its energies for the next two years on the effort to obtain municipal suffrage in Chapel Hill. In the monthly letter to the leagues of the State, Mrs. Archibald Henderson, president of the Equal Suffrage League of North Carolina, says: "I believe that if all the local leagues will concentrate on this point for the next year or two, we can easily gain it."

Meanwhile, all suffragists throughout the State are urged to circulate petitions in order that the greatest possible amount of pressure may be brought to bear on the next Legislature.

Mrs. Desha Breckinridge of Kentucky is to speak throughout the State during the first week of April.

The Charlotte Observer is running two columns of suffrage news in its Sunday edition under the caption "Ad astra per aspera."

The treasurer of the State League, Mrs. David Stern, has been obliged to resign her position. Miss Lida Redman, chairman of finance, has been appointed in her place. Owing to a pressure of other work, the first vice-president, Mrs. Eugene Reilley, of Charlotte, has felt that she must resign her position. She feels that every officer should be an active one, and is unwilling to hold an office without assuming its responsibilities. Her successor has not yet been appointed by the Board.

## TENNESSEE

Mrs. Elizabeth Lyle Saxon, the pioneer suffragist, died last week at Memphis at the age of 82. Mrs. Saxon was appointed president of the State Suffrage Association in 1885, and made a canvass of Tennessee at that time, lecturing in every town of any size. She accompanied Susan B. Anthony on a tour of New England and did active work also in Louisiana, Texas and Nebraska.

At one time Mrs. Saxon prevented the passage of an ordinance in New Orleans for the building of a hospital which would be used solely for the overseeing of women of the underworld. The women would have been inspected every Monday morning under the ordinance, and a clean bill of health would be given to prostitutes who had no traces of disease. Mrs. Saxon spoke so effectively against the bill that the mayor vetoed it.

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Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard was one of the hardest workers at the polls in Irvington, N. Y., last week, according to the Evening Telegram. She mustered out a score or more of women voters, who helped to carry a law authorizing the village to buy an automobile fire engine.

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# CALLING THE HAGUE CONGRESS

**By Martina J. Kramers**
**(By letter to the Woman's Journal)**

Rotterdam, March 6, 1915.

Since the beginning of the war women have longed to keep up their international relations. Here and there open letters have been published from individual women as well as from organizations, proposing utterance ofcommon feelings of sympathy among women and aversion against war and the promotion of mutual understanding.

The Austrian National Council of Women sent an ardent appeal to all the other National Councils that they might share the feelings of the Austrians, who had—as we observe each of the belligerant nations states in turn—been forced into the war quite without their will. The Dutch Council responded, saying that they all agreed so far that, now that the catastrophe had come, every woman would feel it her duty to alleviate the sufferings of the wounded soldiers and starved workers.

Then the Socialist women of Switzerland and Italy held a peace-meeting, but we know how the Socialist men of all countries have had no choice but to follow their Governments into the disgraceful slaughter. Clara Zetkin's voice, calling upon the women to keep International Socialism united, found an echo in Great Britain and Russia; but what is the cry of women against armies marching?

Thereupon, as the demand of Democratic control made itself heard from various quarters, some leaders of the International Woman Suffrage Alliance proposed a meeting of women from different countries to make the world understand that the female sex should have its say where "the people were to be consulted. But National Woman Suffrage Associations which understand their business and know that their members are united only to obtain the vote for women and not to express horror or disapproval of the war, in which thousands of husbands, brothers and sons are engaged with more or less conviction, cannot join in an action of world-wide scope for demanding peace, whatever the feelings of individual members may be.

Seeing this, Miss Chrystal Macmillan planned with Dr. Aletta Jacobs a Congress of Women to be held at The Hague. Some prominent women from Germany, Belgium, England and the Scandinavian countries came over to arrange the meeting, and here follows the program.

May the Congress be successful!

# THE HAGUE CONFERENCE

The six meetings of the International Conference of women, which will be held at the Hague April 14, 15 and 16, will be largely devoted to a consideration of resolutions which would deal with the problems of the present war.

The preliminary program announces a protest against the "assertion that war means the protection of women. Not forgetting their sufferings as wives, mothers and sisters, it emphasizes the fact that the moral and physical sufferings of many women are beyond description, and are often of such a nature that by the tacit consent of men the least possible is reported."

In addition the discussion will include:

A resolution with a view to bringing about an armistice in order to discuss peace.

Formation of an international court of arbitration to discuss questions arising between nations before they proceed to hostilities.

Drafting of an international rule compelling all nations to come before this court and providing at the same time for international action against any country taking up arms without applying to the court.

Control of foreign politics by the people of a nation instead of by groups or parties.

A resolution forbidding the annexation of any territory without the consent of the men and women forming the population of the territory itself.

A resolution declaring war an excess of insanity brought about by suggestion, which leads people to destroy in a short time what it has taken centuries to build up.

A motion declaring women responsible for war because they do not exercise their undoubted influence to prevent it, and calling on them to claim full political rights so that they may be able to bring that influence properly to bear.

Mrs. Katherine M. Cook, formerly superintendent of Public Instruction in Colorado, has recently been appointed head of the rural school specialization work of the National Bureau of Education. Mrs. Cook was selected by civil service examination.

**THE SEED FOR YOUR SUFFRAGE GARDEN**

Loyal suffragists everywhere are filling their flower beds with yellow poppies, snap dragons, calliopsis, calendula, zinnias and yellow "mums."

The official package of seed will be sent for twenty-five cents by the
PENNSYLVANIA WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION,
201 Arcade Building,
Harrisburg, Pa.

# OKLAHOMA SENATE VOTE IS CLOSE

**Amendment Finds 17 in Favor and 20 Against—Would Have Left It to Women**

The suffrage amendment failed to pass the Oklahoma Senate on third reading March 17 by a vote of 17 to 20. The resolution, which had been introduced by Senator Davis, was called up by him for final passage. Senator Sutherlin moved as a substitute that further consideration be indefinitely postponed.

Before the vote was taken Senator Bickel of Alba, by unanimous consent, proposed an amendment which would extend suffrage to women if a majority of women, otherwise qualified to vote, voted in favor.

Senator Davidson moved to table this amendment, but the motion was lost. The vote was then taken on Senator Sutherlin's motion to postpone indefinitely, and that motion carried, 20 to 17. Seven Senators did not vote.

# Suffrage Exchange

—readers of the Woman's Journal and Suffrage News are already finding that "The Suffrage Exchange" can serve them. The number of advertisements has increased from week to week. Is there some way "The Suffrage Exchange" can serve you?

The Rate is two cents a word—use the coupon at the bottom of this page.

**NEW YORK SHOPPING**—General shopping; no charge; terms cash; price submitted; bank reference. MISS JULIA DEMAREST, 180 Claremont Ave., New York City.

**BEAUTIFUL FINGER NAILS** with Rose Glow, wonderful luster. Instantaneous, no buffing, will not wash off. One application lasts for weeks without polishing. Order it today. Price, 25c. ROSE GLOW CO., Box 450, Baltimore, Md.

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**CHILDREN'S INN**—20 miles from Boston (North Shore) open July 1 to Oct. 1. For information address P. O. Box 84, Danvers, Mass.

By the author of "QUEED"

**ANGELA'S BUSINESS**

By
**Henry Sydnor Harrison**

How a very modern young man who thought he understood the opposite sex went in search of a Womanly Woman—and what happened

*Illustrated by F. R. Gruger. $1.35 net*

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**FOR SALE OR TRADE**—Ten acres Colorado irrigated truck farm. Adjoining town of 5000 population, good schools, churches, no saloons. Seventy miles from Denver. K. T. H., 1426 Milwaukee street, Denver, Colo.

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**BOOKS**

LIFE OF SUSAN B. ANTHONY, three volumes, $5.00, expressage collect. Mrs. Harper, The Lenox, Washington, D. C.

"What Eight Million Women Want," by Rheta Childe Dorr (practically new), $1; "Mrs. Radford, Humanist," a suffrage drama by Leando Brown, 35c; "Social Welfare in New Zealand," by Hugh H. Rusk, 90c; "The Advance of Woman," by Jane Johnstone Christie, 80c; "Woman's Part in Government," by William H. Allen, 85c. HARRIET PARK, 168 Newbury street, Boston, Mass.

**FOR SALE**

**RIBBON PRINTING DUPLICATING MACHINE** for sale. Plenty of type to do a two-page letter. A bargain if taken at once. Price, $25. R. E. A., 32 Putnam street, Winthrop, Mass.

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**IF ANY SUBSCRIBERS** have copies of the Woman's Journal dated in 1870, will they please write the Woman's Journal, 585 Boylston street, Boston, stating what issues they have?

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# Helps for Suffrage Workers---

Suffragists must be well equipped to assure success in the coming campaigns.

Knowledge is power. Look over the literature listed below and see which ones you need, and which ones you want for your neighbors.

**THE WORTH OF A VOTE.**
Alice Stone Blackwell in this lucid little leaflet asks, "How much has the right to vote been worth to men?" and then clearly and concisely shows what the worth of a vote has been. Postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

**VOTES AND ATHLETICS.**
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Spicy presentation of anti-suffrage fallacies. It covers many States and many arguments. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 75c.

**BALLOTS AND BROOMS.**
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Illustrated, Short and to the point. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

**SUFFRAGE IN UTAH.**
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, each, 3c; per 100, $2.00.

**A CAMPAIGN OF SLANDER.**
By Alice Stone Blackwell. A brief answer to anti-suffrage charges against prominent suffrage leaders. Price, postpaid, each 2c; per 100, 50c.

**THE TEST OF EXPERIMENT.**
Price, postpaid, 2 for 5c; per 100, $2.

**AN OPEN LETTER TO CLERGYMEN.**
Price, postpaid, 2c each; per 100, $1.50.

**THE THREE-FOLD MENACE.**
Price, postpaid, 2c each; per 100, $1.02.

**SUFFRAGE AND TEMPERANCE.**
Price, postpaid, 2c each; per 100, $1.02.

**MASSACHUSETTS LAWS.**
By Alice Stone Blackwell. Postpaid, 2 for 5c; per 100, $1.00.

**A TRUE STORY.**
By Carrie Chapman Catt, which tells of Li Po Ton and San Francisco's Chinatown. Two for 5c; 100, $2.17.

**THE LAND OF COUNTERPANE.**
An illustrated postal card with a poem by C. Hebley Charlton. Two for 3c; dozen, 10c; 100, 75c.

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**Literature Department**

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**585 Boylston Street**
**Boston, Mass.**

**WOMAN SUFFRAGE SONGS**
By Browne. Seven beautiful songs, 30 cents. Woman's Franchise League. Suffrage Song Dept., 2230 N. Penn St., Indianapolis, Indiana.

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WRITE OUT YOUR WANT ON THE COUPON BELOW AND SEND IT IN AT ONCE. THE COST IS SLIGHT (TWO CENTS A WORD FOR FIFTEEN WORDS OR MORE). MORE THAN 21,000 SUFFRAGISTS WILL SEE IT.

The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News,
585 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.

I want you to print the advertisement written below in your "Suffrage Exchange"——weeks. I am enclosing——cents to pay for it.

Name. Address.

# WHAT TWO STATES SAY

**The Legislatures of two States, Colorado and Kansas, where women vote, have at the present session told what they think of equal suffrage in unmistakable terms.**

In answer to the misrepresentations about suffrage in Colorado, the Colorado Senate passed unanimously on January 22, 1915, the following resolution:

"Whereas, the question of woman suffrage has become an important issue in many States of the Union, and

"Whereas, woman suffrage was made a part of the organic law of the State of Colorado more than 22 years ago, and

"Whereas, the operation and effect of woman suffrage in this State is being made the subject of misrepresentation in other States where the question is an issue,

"Therefore, We deem it to be our duty to say that experience has demonstrated that woman suffrage is not only a just recognition of the rights of all before the law, but has proved in all respects materially helpful to good government among the people, and to a noticeable degree has inculcated a higher respect for the majesty and supremacy of the law."

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 39, introduced by Senator Shouse in Kansas.

Whereas, The women of our State exercised the right of universal suffrage at the last election for the first time in the history of Kansas; and

Whereas, The right to vote was exercised by them generally and with manifest interest in the questions at issue; and

Whereas, This right was exercised by them on the basis of informed intelligence and their vote was the expression of individual views of party principles, neither being one-sided nor prejudiced, but having been given for such political measures as appealed to their judgment to be right,

Therefore, Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas, the House concurring therein,

That it is the judgment of this Legislature that the granting of the right of suffrage to the women of the State, so long withheld from them, was not only an act of justice to a disfranchised class, but that it also has proven to be of great good to the State, and to the women themselves.

# THE KIND OF WOMEN WHO VOTE

**Figures Compiled by Election Commissioner W. H. Kemper of Topeka, Kansas**

Of the 7,350 women registered as voters in Topeka, 6,100 are home-keepers.

Of the remaining 1,250, clerks number 245, stenographers 210, teachers 206. Practically every woman teacher in Topeka is a registered voter. Heads of business organizations number 28; nurses, 62; doctors, 14; musicians, 24; bookkeepers, 57; cashiers, 18; dressmakers, 10; milliners, 18; cooks (hired), 9; proofreaders, 3; artists, 2; pharmacists, 2; hairdressers, 1; dentist, 1. Three hundred and forty follow other means of livelihood, not listed.

These are the women who are using the vote in Topeka. In every city and town of the thirty-seven non-suffrage States there are women, like these, who want to use the vote and cannot.

# SUFFRAGE GARDEN GROWS POPULAR

**Women All Over Country Adopt Pennsylvania Plan for Flower Campaign**

The "Suffrage Garden" idea, launched three weeks ago by the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association, is to be adopted by suffragists in all parts of the United States.

In Pennsylvania's three sister campaign States, New York, New Jersey and Massachusetts, hundreds of waving yellow gardens will make their appeal to the men voters who are to decide whether they will share suffrage with the women.

West Virginia, Michigan, North Carolina, Florida, Texas, Louisiana, Vermont, New Hampshire, Illinois, Connecticut, Minnesota and Maine are other States that intend to conduct garden campaigns.

May 1 has been fixed as the official "Planting Day" for the Pennsylvania suffrage gardens, and interesting ceremonies are now being planned by suffragists all over the State. Prize contests for the most beautiful gardens are also being arranged in Erie, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton and other cities.

# FOUR GIRLS SOLD IN NEW YORK

**Police Commissioner Says Detectives Bought Them from White Slavers at $25 Each**

Four girls—not one out of her teens—have been bought outright by New York detectives in the latest crusade against white slavers, Police Commissioner Woods announced last week. The price in each case was $25.

Louis Abrams, a pale-faced youth, is charged with selling 19-year-old Lilly Levine to a detective. Abe Levenson, fat, muscular dive keeper, who pleaded guilty to a similar charge, was sentenced last week.

Levenson first offered to sell a little Italian girl into a life of shame, according to detectives. When they said they wanted a "bigger girl," they allege, Levenson calmly reappeared with another white slave and closed the bargain.

# VOTES FOR WOMEN INSTEAD OF HELLO

Telephone publicity is one of the methods being recently adopted by the New York women in their active campaigning. Instead of saying "Hello" when they answer the telephone these days, every good suffragist when she takes down the receiver simply says "Votes for Women." The psychological effect of repetition of the slogan is a valuable thing in any section of the country.

# MELTING POT IS OPENED AGAIN

**National Headquarters Starts Slogan for Four Campaign States of This Year**

The "Suffrage Melting Pot," which was a prominent factor in raising money for the suffrage campaigns in the several western States last fall, has been opened again this year and rededicated by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to the service of New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and

Massachusetts. Dr. Anna H. Shaw urges the women of the country to give up what gold and silver trinkets they can spare to help their sisters in the campaign States.

"This year is one of the most important in the history of our movement," she says. "Four great eastern States submit their amendment this fall. We recognize that the friends of suffrage, both men and women, have had extraordinary taxes laid upon them in the last ten months, and we, in common with all other organizations, are finding it exceedingly difficult to meet the financial situation. But we have a plan that is rich in possibilities.

"We have made application for a copyright on the name of the Suffrage Melting Pot, in order to preserve the 'use and benefit' of it, 'for the campaign States now and in the future,' and we herewith authorize the opening of melting pots for the benefit of the States submitting amendments in 1915. Particularly we address ourselves to you, the women of Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, and urge that you leave in your treasure boxes no bit of gold or silver that can possibly be spared. We ask you to give something that may mean a sacrifice, to the end that there may be money in the campaign chests for the struggle you are now facing."

The National has opened a melting pot at the Headquarters, 505 Fifth avenue, New York.

# A CHANCE GLIMPSE

**By Elizabeth Robins**

Many people who cannot avoid knowing how triumphantly the suffrage propaganda is being carried on in New York have no idea of the quality and extent of the work done in a State like Kentucky. I had recently the good fortune to be present at one of the regular meetings held at the Louisville suffrage headquarters. Luckily for myself, I was there in time to listen to some of the women speakers before the arrival of a man whose address the public was specially invited to hear. In this last I knew I should be interested. But I had no idea of the impression I was to receive from the "everyday" proceedings of the suffragists in a State I had heard called backward.

The survey of local conditions by Mrs. Judah showed the business-like and untiring character of the Louisville work. "How practical these people are!" I kept saying to myself; and again: "How did they come to think of that?"—as some new means of making either money or opinion was advocated or reported upon. Mrs. Whiteside's able and well-informed exposition of the legal aspects of the Palmer-Owen child labor bill (which was before Congress last month) hardly impressed me more than did the little impromptu speeches made by ladies called out of the audience to fill in a half hour while we waited for the guest of the afternoon.

In spite of her cherished conventionality, and even those reactionary tendencies which lovers of the South cannot deny, Kentucky, as I knew, was rich in the service and renown of certain outstanding suffragists whom the world has agreed to honor. But so far as I heard, no woman of nation-wide reputation took part in that meeting. Kentuckians may be very little obliged to me for not accepting this high level of ability in that great business as a matter of course. But I will risk their displeasure in order to make my point. My point is that we who hope so much from the suffrage find our renewed justification in the chance glimpses of the riches of public service waiting to be of larger use to the community.

As I listened to the practical wisdom of this one, the legal knowledge of another, apt question and competent answer, the accomplished marshalling of her forces by the chairman (and I cannot conceive a happier woman than the president, Mrs. Henning), I recognized how little reason there is to believe either that Kentucky need lag behind in this great forward march, or that, once in possession of the citadel, women such as these will not use wisely and energetically the power they are soon to hold.

London, March 9.

# LAST LAUGHS

"There seems to be a coolness between them."

"Yes. The trouble is they're both too hot-tempered."—Detroit Free Press.

A London curate asked after a man's health, and received this reply: "Well, sir, sometimes I feels anyhow, sometimes I don't feel nohow, and the rest of the time I feels as stiff as a himmedge."

There isn't much peace for any of us. God doesn't let the wicked have any, and the wicked don't let the righteous have any.—Brooke Herford.

"I tell you," said Poots, "there is an indescribable sense of luxury in lying in bed and ringing one's bell for one's valet."

"You've a valet?" asked Poots's friend.

"No," replied Poots; "but I've got a bell."—Rochester Telegram.

Little Sophie: "Father, what is executive ability?"

Prof. Broadhead: "The faculty of earning your bread by the work of other people."

Mother: "Why didn't you take your bath?"

Tommy: "I thought there might be some mines in the water."—New York Sun.

The Westminster Gazette tells of a tourist doing the sights of Edinburgh who, on being informed by his guide that he was in John Knox's house, put the question, "Who was John Knox?" In a scandalized tone he got the reply, "Man, d'ye never read yer Bible?"

"Mary," said her little brother at the breakfast table, "did Mr. Evans take any of the umbrellas or hats from the rack when he was going home last night?"

"Why, of course not, Jack," replied Mary, with a laugh. "Why should he?"

"That's just what I'd like to know," said Jack. "Because, when he went out, I heard him say, 'I'm going to steal just one,' and—why, what's the matter, Mary?"—New York Times.

There are times when differences in rank do not count, and a soldier on the battlefield chanced upon one of them.

Tim was discovered by his sergeant in a hole, out of the way of even a stray bullet.

"Get out of that hole!" commanded the sergeant sternly. "Get out of it immediately!"

The usually good natured face looked up at him with stubborn resistance written on every feature.

"You may be me superior officer," he answered boldly, "but all the same, Oi'm the one that found this hole first."—National Monthly.

"You must promise me one thing before I consent to marry you."

"Anything!"

"You must spend as many evenings with me after we are married as you do now."—Houston Post.

Little Alida was invited out to take tea with some friends. On her return home her mother asked her, "Did you have a nice supper?" Alida replied with much emphasis: "Well, mamma, it wa' the werry 'implest 'upper I ever 'aw—bread and milk."

A mother who is a friend of Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth and rejoiced over the success of "War Brides" was recently putting her young son to bed. He breathed a sigh of satisfaction and said: "Oh, I am so happy, mother, your play is a success and my turnips have come up!"

Heard on Franklin street, Richmond, Va.

First Lady—How do you stand on the suffrage question?

Second Lady—I have not given the matter any thought.

First Lady—Oh, then do join the anti-suffragists.